Colfax Community Watershed and Fire Safe Ecosystem Project

Funded by Proposition 13 and local cost shares to City of Colfax Otis Wollan, Project Manager

Project elements, plus:

- Fire behavior analysis, resulting in a strategic plan for fuel break locations
- Organize a community fire safe project.
 Or, better stated, create conditions for a community to self-organize to accomplish a project.
- Assessing water quality impacts of the project: close in picture & BIG picture.
- DO IT!
- Education & outreach, monitor & feedback

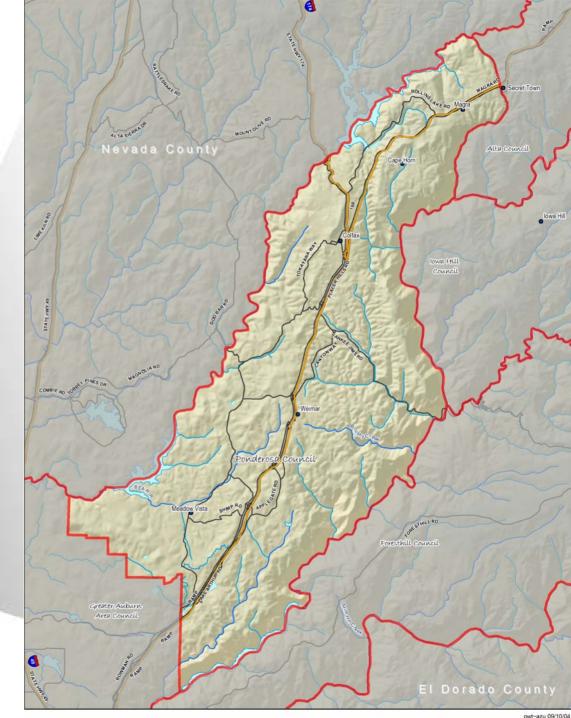
Project location:

NE of Sacramento
Route 80 Corridor
1000-3000 ft elevation

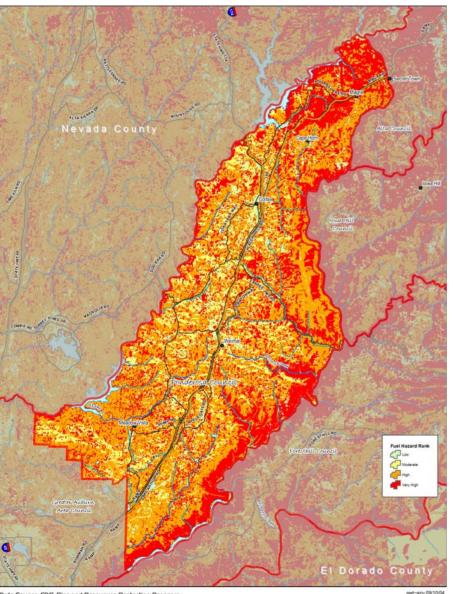
Map boundary shows:

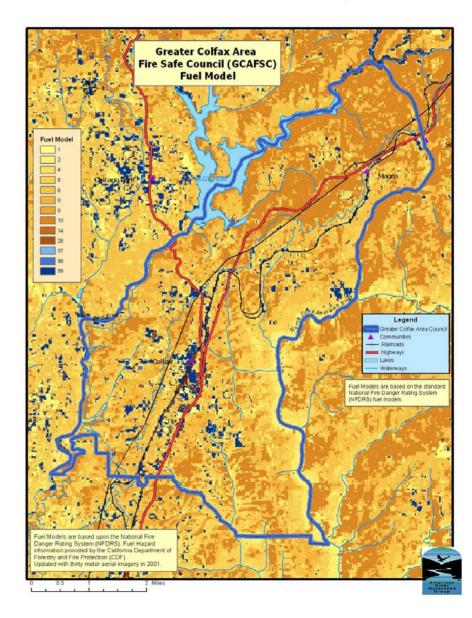
Ponderosa Fire Safe Council



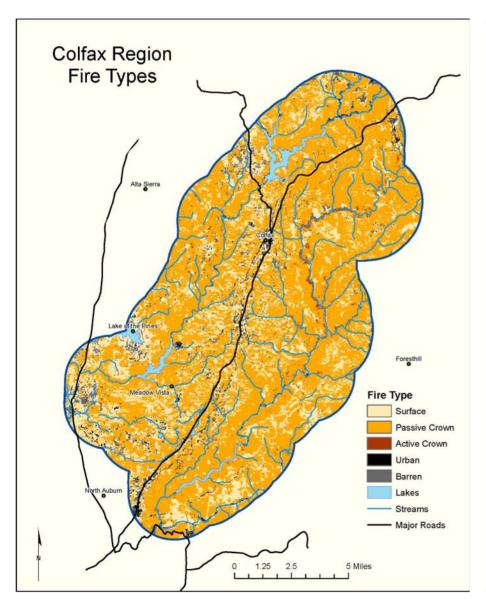


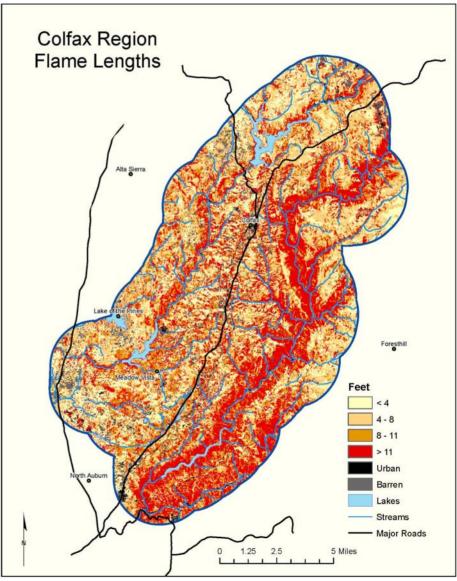
Analysis of fuel and hazard rating, +

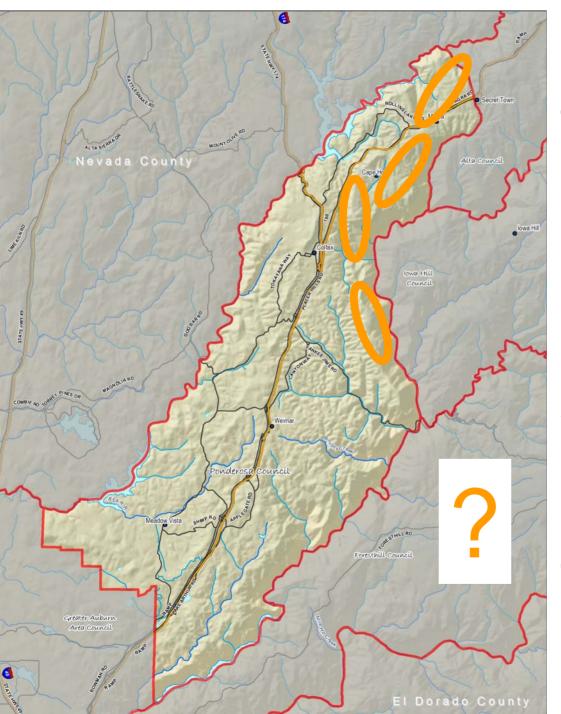




Plus fire type and flame lengths will result in area network plan of shaded fuel breaks







Next Step:

Using information from the previous analyses, establish a network of "SPLAT's"----

Strategically Placed Local Area Treatments

Essentially, a network of shaded fuel breaks that will help protect the community.

What will it look like?

The SPLAT plan will be complete January 2006.

What does a shaded fuel break look like?

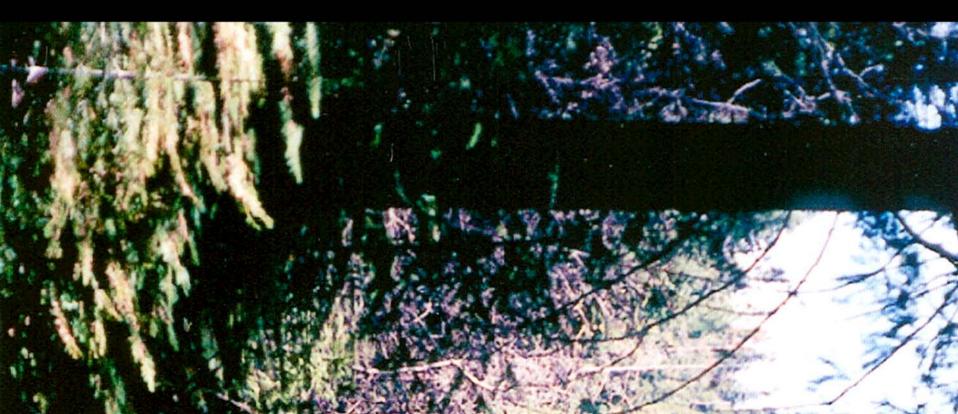
Foresthill Shaded Fuel Break Demonstration--- Before Treatment



Foresthill Shaded Fuel Break Demonstration--- After Treatment



Natural Old Growth Forest--- Understory and Canopy are separate



Cone Fire where treated. Note tree spacing from thinning, limbs trimmed up 6-10 feet from ground, brush cleared, no ladder fuels allowing groundfire to climb to canopy.



Fire in Treated Area

Cone Fire—where not treated. Note crowded condition, grey ash indicating hot fire where fuel load was dense.



Fire in Untreated Area

Local Project Water Quality Impacts

Shaded Fuel Breaks:

- Usually high on ridge; waterbodies buffered
- Methods have varying impacts on runoff
- Extent of canopy removal variable

Our project:

- Called Hillcrest Lane: drainages ephemeral
- Using mastication; chips mulch soil
- Leave 50% canopy+

Hillcrest project will do photo monitoring; water quality monitoring was deemed inappropriate for this type of shaded fuel break project.

BIG PICTURE

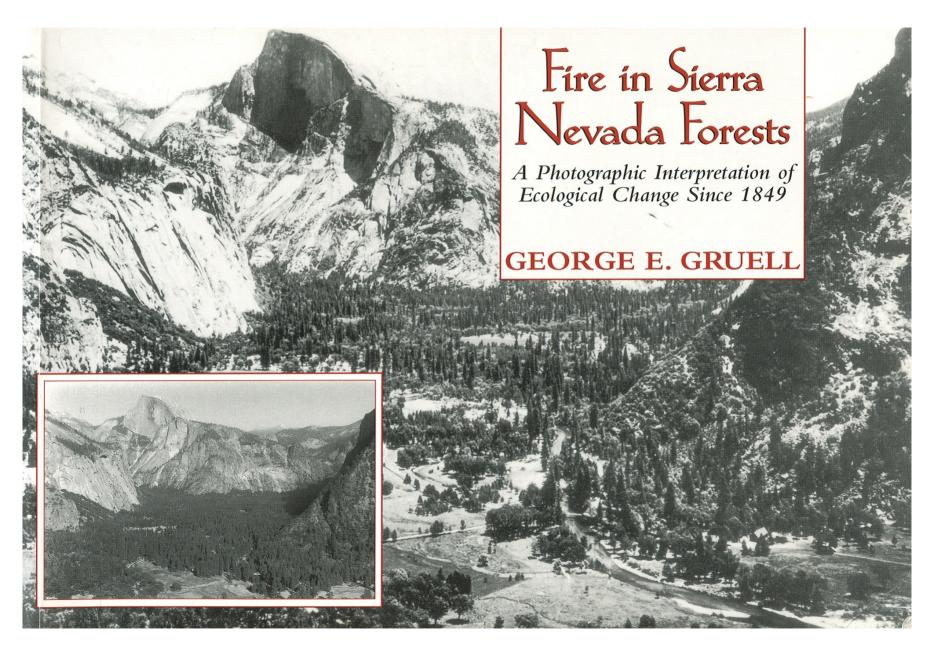
The unintended consequence of fire suppression and evenaged timber management is catastrophic fire. Are there water quality impacts?

Picture = 1000 words

Volcano Fire 1960

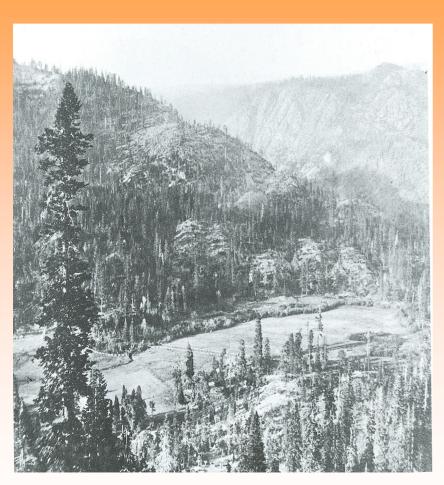
This catastrophic fire burned very hot through overcrowded, unthinned second growth forest.

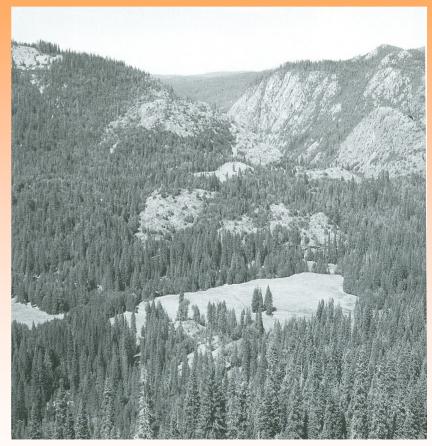
Similar conditions exist throughout the Ponderosa Fire Safe Council. Note the size and density of the burned standing tree trunks. Many of our forests have similar age and crowding characteristics.



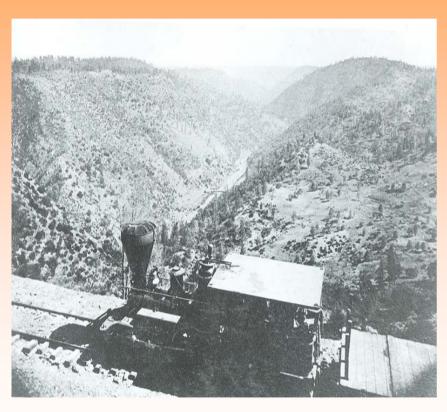
Fire in the Sierra compares photos from 1800's with photos from today.

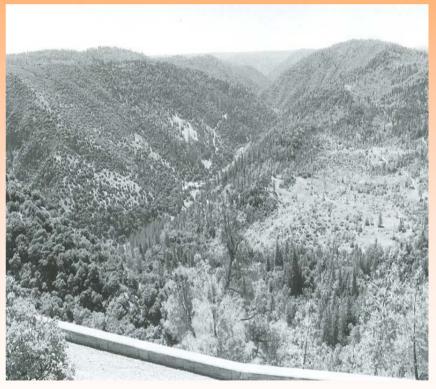
Bear River Valley 1867 vs. 1992



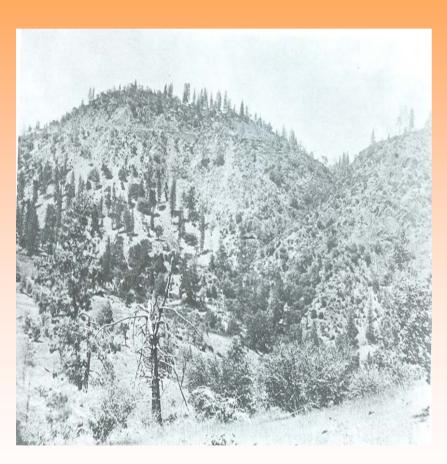


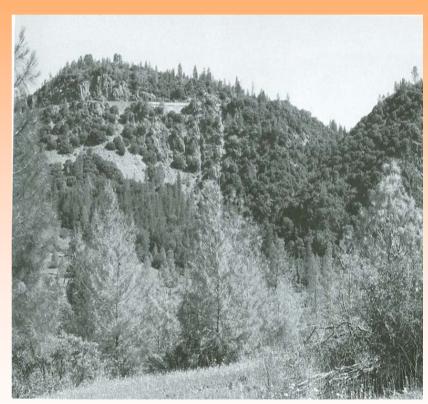
Cape Horn 1867 vs. 1993





NF Am. R. at Cape Horn 1867 vs. 1993





Stevens Fire at Cape Horn 2004



Flame lengths were too great to fight from ground due to heavy fuel load, even without wind



Fuel breaks and back fires stopped the fire at the ridge top: only a few homes were lost.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

How Big Is It?

In a word: HUGE

A very large proportion of California's landscape is heavily fuel loaded, far outside the natural range of variability.

The problem is getting worse, not better. Fuel loads are increasing 2-5% per annum, while fuel reduction programs cannot keep pace.

The water quality problem is but one aspect. Others include: loss of life, property loss, natural resource destruction, water supply and hydropower impairment, air quality, aesthetic and recreation degradation.

Is the scale simply to big?

What will it take to bring California's natural fire ecosystem into balance?

Community Organizing: (self-organizing)

USFS sociologist said:

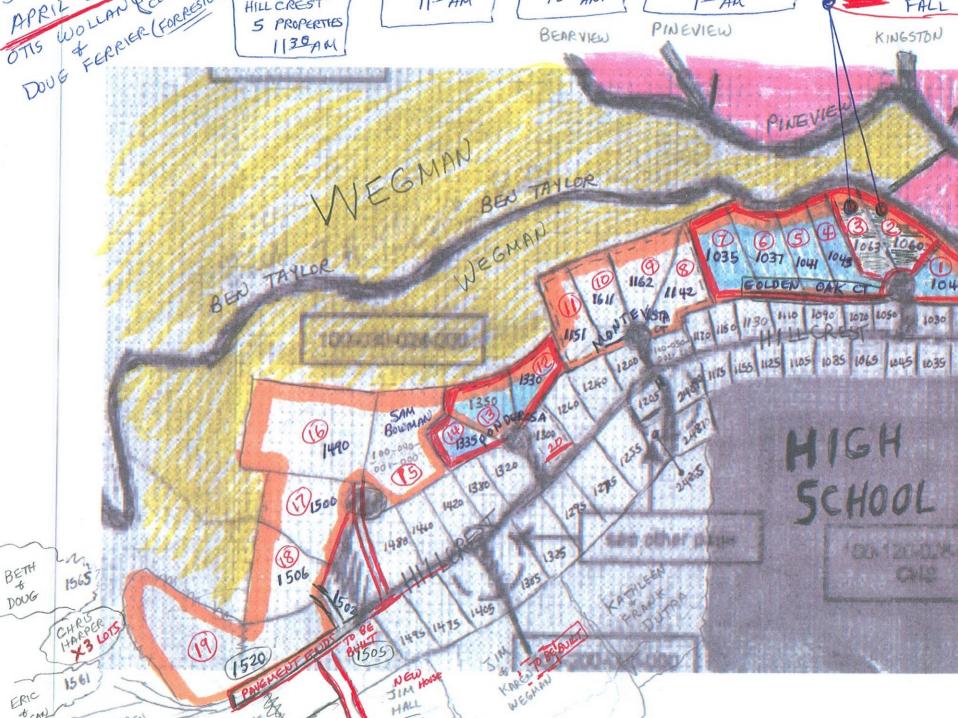
- Neighbors need background education
- Multiple contacts are needed
- Experienced earlier small project
- A "sparkplug" from the community needs to emerge

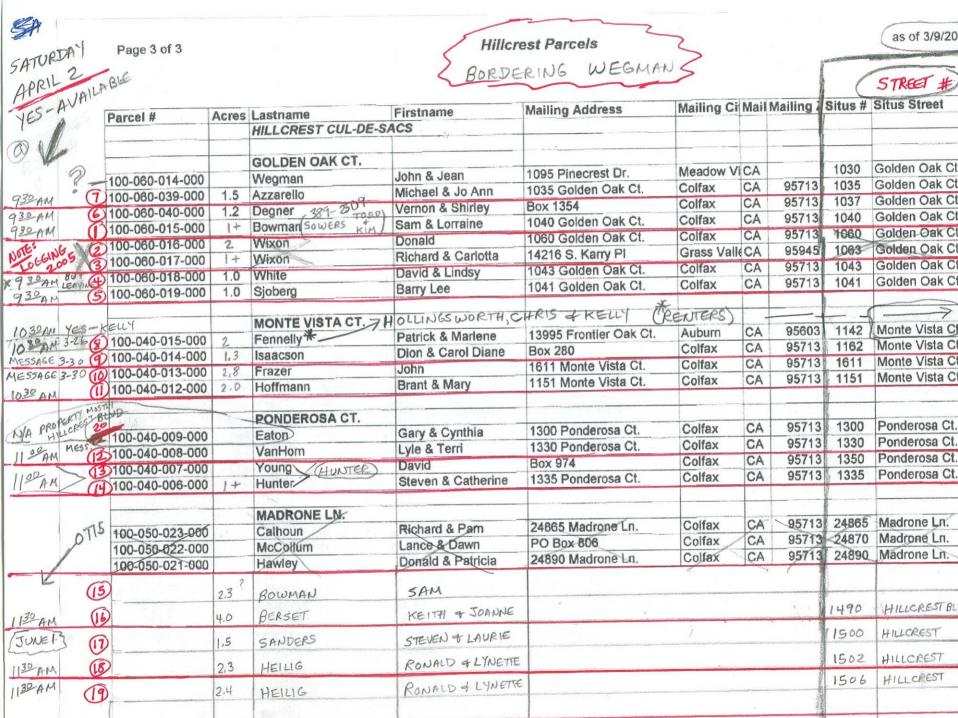
Hillcrest project

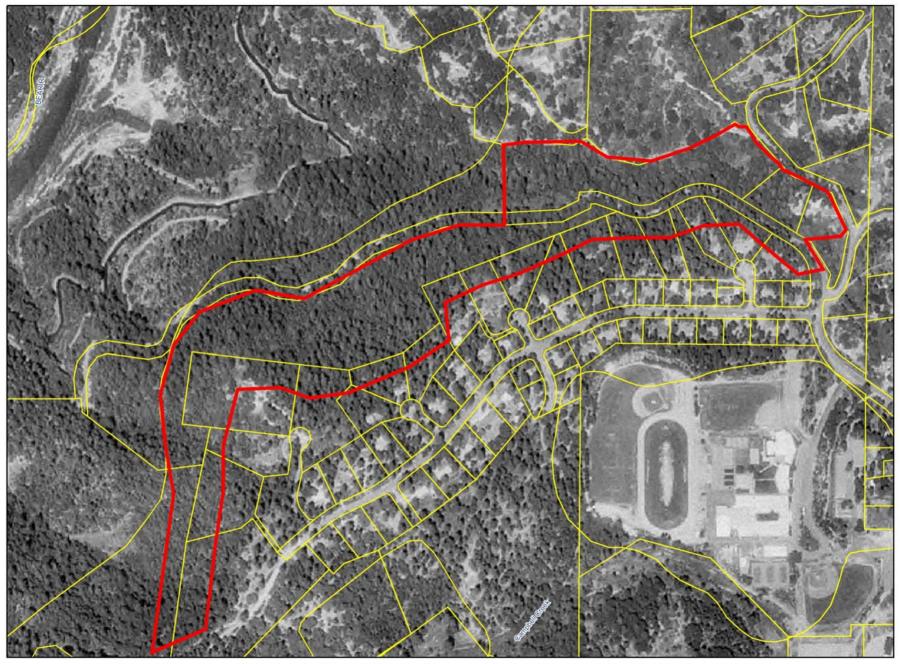
- Neighborhood target since 2000
- FSC and CDF made multiple contacts
- Chipper program done in 2002
- Community opinion leader emerged----big time!

The Fire Safe Council together with CDF, Placer County RCD and Placer County did a chipper program for defensible space in the Hillcrest Neighborhood in 2002.









Colfax Community Watershed & Fire Safe Ecosystem Project-- Hillcrest Project Area. 18 August 2005





Project status:

- + Contracts are signed.
- + Construction is scheduled
- Thanksgiving through Christmas.
- + Education & outreach Jan-Mar 06
- +Project completion 6-30-2006

For more information contact:
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American River Watershed Institute

